

## No. 42

## The Assizes.

### The Assizes.

His Lordship Justice Killam presiding, the Court opened at 12 o'clock noon. The bar was represented by local limbs only. The following grand jurors answered to their names and were sworn:

J. A. Brock, Jno Hanbury, F. B. McKennie, Jas. Paisley, J. A. Brown, Jno. Dickenson, Wm Falis, Fred. Torrance, W. Hewell, W. H. Sowden, J. S. Grien, Thos. Young, J. O. Neelands, Jno. Parr, L. Moffatt, J. W. Vantassel, And. Malcolm, Geo. Winter, (foreman)

His Honor then delivered the following address:

In coming again after an interval of two years, to preside over the assizes for this Judicial District, it is natural that I should be reminded of many changes that have

taken place during that period, and principally of that sad occurrence which has deprived the Bench and the province of a Chief Justice, who was then the next to

follow me, and would probably have been found presiding here next spring. It was just in such instances as this that he was especially at home. It was there he gain-

d his ripe experience and extensive knowledge of that portion of the law, civil and criminal, which enters most into the affairs of life, and comes most nearly home to the

general community. This advice and judgment will be greatly missed by both bench and bar; but more than all probably will be missed for the geniality and the

eady sympathy with others which especially distinguished him. And in him too, Canada has lost one of known sterling worth and strong patriotic feeling, such as

I regret that I cannot, as on the last occasion on which I presided over a court in this district, fortunately could not.

...this district... could congratulate the grand jury upon an almost total absence of crime in the district for at least a period of a year. Several serious charges were made that took credit with the public...

appear upon the docket, and will be laid before you, your duty will be to investigate only the evidence brought before you for the prosecution, and ascertain if there is

The most serious charge likely to be

brought before you is one against two  
unities for killing another man. In such  
a act, when not committed under such  
circumstances as are considered justifiable,

the law recognises two degrees of guilt. Where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any creature in being with malice aforethought, the offence

murder. Malice is a necessary ingredient in the crime of murder, not malice in its popular sense only, for the law often implies malice where in the popular sense

There would be none. It is not necessary that there be actual hatred and ill feeling on the part of the accused towards the party killed. In general, justice in law

any kind, in general, involves in it means any wicked or mischievous intention of the mind, so that if a venal act is one intent only, with no just cause or excuse, then it is a felonious fraud.

cause, the law implies from the existence of malice. On every charge of murder where the act of killing is proved against the prisoner, the law presumes that he acted with malice, until the contrary is proved.

has been framed in France until the contrary appears. That is the presumption with which we must start, requiring ordinarily no proof of any kind of malice. There

circumstances, however, under which this implication does not exist, while still the homicide is not justified by the law. Thus if the act which causes death is done

on sudden transport of the passion, or out of blood, if upon reasonable provocation, or upon sudden combat it will be considered to amount to manslaughter only.

...less there be something to show the actual existence of malice in the legal sense of a formed design to commit evil of death be caused under such circumstances

is presumed to be manslaughter, unless there be sufficient evidence to establish the evil intent.

There are, however, circumstances under

When homicide is not treated by the law as a crime. Where an attempt is made to murder another, if the attack is made with violence against the party attacked may lawfully

at the assailant to death; and in such a case third party is justified in interfering and killing the assailant. There must, however, be some overt act showing the

never, to some extent, showing the intention of the assailant to commit a felony order to justify such an an extreme remedy, and the party resorting to it must him-

be free from the blame of having unlawfully provoked the combat. If, too, a party is assaulted by another, and the circumstances are such that the party assailed may

reasonably apprehend that he may lose his life or suffer great personal violence, he is justified in defending himself in such a way as to kill the assailant, and another would

to be just tied in the same course; but in such a case only such force should be used as can be considered reasonable and necessary protection.

In the case of the homicide to be brought before you, the examining magistrate has thought that the evidence warranted a charge of manslaughter and a trial of the

It is for you, however, to use your judgment upon the evidence that may be submitted to you, remembering that if

It is to be desired that the prisoners should be full opportunities for the prisoners to be tried before a petit jury, and to have a verdict of manslaughter or acquittal rendered.

In another case a party is charged with voting at another with intent to murder a

n. It is said that the accused was a bailiff of a county court who had seized a horse under execution issued from that court, and that the debtor having retaken the horse

arrested by the bailiff, and on his ar-

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Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted by  
Provincial Delegates

Whereas, in France, the British, North American Act, 1867, and defining therein the limits of the Legislative and Executive powers and functions of the Federal and Provincial legislatures and Governments, the authors of the constitution performed a work, now complex and difficult, and it was to be anticipated that experience in the working of the new system would suggest many useful changes; that twenty years' practical working of the Act has developed many of the defects of the original scheme, and that the Legislatures and Legislators have disclosed grave omissions in the provisions of the Act and has shown, when the language of the Act cannot be justly and rightly interpreted, that in many respects it was not the common and intended sense and meaning not been expressed, and that important provisions in the Act are obscure and so that the intent and meaning is not what the framers intended; that practical and useful suggestions for the future well-being of the Dominion have been made, and that it is deemed to be most appropriate that the constitution should be revised and amended, therefore the representatives and members of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, do hereby give by their respective governments, and to constitute an authority, believing that they are, for the peace and welfare of the people of Canada, agree upon the following resolution, to be submitted to the next Parliament to be amended and subject to the approval of the several Provincial Legislatures.

[illegible]

4 That a leading purpose of the senate was to put at the disposal of the respective provinces as such: that a senate to which the apportionment was made by the Federal Government, and for life, affords no adequate security to the provinces; and that in case no other early remedy is provided, the British North America Act should be so amended as to limit the term to which senates hold office and to give

the choice, as vacancies occur, to the province to which the vacancy belongs, until, as to any province, one half of the members of the senate representing such province are senators chosen by the province; that thereafter the mode of selection be as follows: If the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of a senator chosen by a province, that province to choose his successor; and, if the vacancy is occasioned by the death, resignation or otherwise of any other senator, the vacancy to be filled as usual provided by the act, but only for a limited term of years.

5 That it was the intention of the British North America Act, and as the provinces which were thereby constituted, that in respect of all matters, as to which the Provincial Legislatures have authority, they should be deemed to be empowered as the representatives of the sovereign to provide laws, should have the same executive authority as other governments and provinces, that they act as practically best, so consist and be based upon the principles of the federal constitution, that if the Government of the Dominion should find that this right should be maintained, and should be placed beyond doubt or question, there being no express provision for the act declaring such right, and the right being the inescapable necessarily deduced and resulted, the act should be enacted for the true construction of the act, and confirm the already enacted provisions mentioned.

g. That the power of the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and its members, in the power to send all of their fees and pay to the legal practitioners in the practice is contrary to the provisions as aforesaid have always enjoyed or shall with the revision of the constitution that according to a resolution of the House of Representatives may be amended to apply the same to provincial purposes; and that the act should be so amended as to express, since this constitution, and right.

10. That by the British North America Act the Provincial Legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction to make laws in relation to the administration of justice, including the constitution maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and that the opinion of the Commission has been expressed that a Lieutenant Governor has the power to issue commissions to hold courts of assize and nisi prius, over and over other, and of new grand delivery, but the right to do so is considered to be so great that it is not to be exercised without the aid of a jury to hold such a court, independent commissions expressed in the same terms have, by arrangement between the Federal and Provincial Governments, been issued by the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor that it is expressed that the Commission is not to be exercised on the conviction of two or more persons indicted successively, and that on an indictment that the Court should expressly declare that the Lieutenant Governor has power to issue such commissions, subject to provision

24. That by the British North America Act the jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy, and likewise, is assigned to the central parliament; that there is no Federal law of that subject now in force; that, in the absence of a law for the whole Dominion, it is in the public interest that each province should be at liberty to deal with an matter, subject to any Federal law which may thus far be passed; that it is

doubtful how far under the present provisions of the act the provincial legislatures can deal with the subject; and it is desirable that the act be amended by expressly giving to the provinces the necessary jurisdiction, in the absence of, and subject to any Federal law.

15 That it was provided by the 4th resolution of the Qn Re conference of 1864, that "the power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes and of commuting and remitting the same in whole or in part, which becomes one of the duties of the Governor administered by the Lieutenant Governor of each province in council," subject as in the said resolution set forth that all provision relating to this power was omitted from the British North America act, that the royal instructions given to the Governor-General subsequently to the passing of the act, His Excellency is empowered to pardon, commute and empower to be pardoned or to be convicted of any crime in any court, or to any judge, justice or magistrate within the Dominion, a pardon, that could have been as to the power that a civil Governor of a province to respite, reprieve or pardon prisoners convicted of offences against the laws of the province in which they are suffering, in whole or in part, and to pardon and commute any punishment in respect of any such offence; that it is presumed that was the purpose of the instruction that the Governor dealing with it must be relating to the execution of provincial laws should belong to the Lieutenant Governor in Council of each province, leaving it to the Governor in Council of the said province to be empowered to apply to that effect, that the act should be inserted and

(3) That the yearly payments heretofore made by the Dominion to the several provinces under the British North America Act have proved totally inadequate for the purposes thereby intended; that the actual expenses of civil government and legislation in the several provinces greatly exceed the amount provided therefor by the act; and that other expenditure necessary for those useful purposes which, before Confederation were provided for out of provincial funds, has largely increased.

(4) That ~~of~~ <sup>all</sup> of the provinces are not a condition to provide, by direct action or otherwise, for the additional expenditure needed, and in consequence from time to time applied to the Federal parliament and Government for increased annual allocations;

the Dominion to the several provinces for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures, may be found in the proposal following, that I may say :

(A) Instead of the amounts now paid, the sums hereafter payable shall be Canada to the several provinces for the support of their legislatures and legislatures, to be determined in proportion to the population, and as follows:

- a. Where the population is under 150,000, ..... \$
- b. Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, ..... \$
- c. Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 250,000, ..... \$
- d. Where the population is 250,000, but does not exceed 300,000, ..... \$
- e. Where the population is 300,000, but does not exceed 1,000,000, ..... \$
- f. Where the population is 1,000,000, or more, ..... \$

2000  
1000000000

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[illegible]

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## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887

## WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS.

Our best information is that the Norway Government is doomed, and that either a dissolution of the Government, turning the country into the hands of the enemy, or a dissolution of the Legislature to experiment in the chances of a general election is close at hand. This would be to the interest of the country if things were otherwise, but it appears there is no other hope at the present. Had the government the past three or four years exercised anything like proper economy in the affairs of the country, and legislated in anything like a business way, sailing clear of coal steals and asylum jobs, they would to day have a following they could depend on, and not be compelled to hang their prospects on the generosity of renegade deceivers like Robinson, et al. Their own incompetency, however, has brought them to the valley and the shadow of death, and now they see destruction in every wind, no matter whence it comes. Our readers may look for a general upheaval of the insouciant mass at any moment, and from the calibre of the Opposition, we know not how circumstances are going to be improved.

It appears that the Hudson's Bay and the R.R.V. roads are the last straws. Some fifteen months ago the Hudson's Bay road was commenced with a flourish of trumpets, as it turns out, for the express purpose of enabling the government to carry the country. The enterprise was very popular, and no doubt its commencement brought the Government many a vote. Like a wasp, however, it carried a sting in its tail. The Federal Act relating to such roads provides they are entitled to a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile when built and the Local Government passed an Act to enable them to further assist such lines by advancing on the security of such lands \$1 per acre. This would empower them to advance \$256,000 to the Hudson's Bay road for the forty miles, if up to the requirements of the Federal Act. The report now is they advanced the bonds of the country to that extent before the lands of the road were handed over to them, or before they had any assurance the road would pass Federal inspection. The lands have not since been secured by the Hudson's Bay Co., and the road will not pass inspection, so the country loses the \$256,000. The charge is made in this form, and even the Call does not attempt its denial.

It is further charged that as a return for their kindness in agreeing to advance the Government bonds on an unfinished road, Mann & Holt advanced the Government some \$50,000 to carry the last elections. Of this we have no assurance, but it appears reasonable: the Government if disinterested could have no interest in giving the Government bonds to strong contractors, for an incomplete road. To carry the claim of suspicion further, it would appear the government's anxiety to cover up leaking information as to past jobbery, is the reason for favoring Mr. Holt in the R.R.V. completion. We do not give these surmises as either assertions or facts, but want them in it in order to speedily come to the front. If the surmises are facts, it is an easy matter to account for the "I told you so," and the "you're as shrewd" that are now said to be passing between certain members of the Cabinet.

The continuity of the government is responsible in the extreme for handing over provincial lands to Mann & Holt before the road was to receive the land grant, for with the pressing necessities of the country, the people are no longer to have a quarter of a million dollars, even for the luxury of keeping the Norway government in office. As the road now works will develop something, we prefer waiting for the realists rather than handing out riders on even well grounded theories.

## IMMIGRATION.

At the present time there are many eyes in Ontario turned towards this country, and it is only a wonder the emigration from our sister province has not been more extensive than it has been the past two years. During the first two or three years after the western extension of the C.P.R., there was something of a wild rush westward, but it was more after the character of the first invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards—a frenzy for wealth through speculative speculation—than a desire to settle and secure wealth through the ordinary pursuits of life. The results of the "boom" have proved disastrous to many, which is but the story of history in any other country, where inflation has been taken for natural growth. The lesson learned by the sufferers has, however, not the country many a lesson in the past, but now again attention is directed towards it and this time by those who are entitled to earn a competency through the ordinary pursuits of life. Notwithstanding the statements of disinterested parties to the contrary, there is a field in Manitoba for all following the different lines of industry that have become a success in the older provinces; but of course the greater field—the almost limitless avenues of success—is open through agriculture and its kindred callings. The day of booms and "boomsters" has gone past in

this country, and now matters are coming down to sensible, legitimate business in every line or calling. To succeed now in the country means only to engage in any legitimate business with the necessary capital and experience, and grow up gradually according to the experience of most successful men in all other provinces.

As we have said, agriculture and its kindred industries—cattle breeding, butter and cheese making, etc., etc., are the natural pursuits of this country, and those who engage in them with a little capital and the requisite energy and pluck are as sure to succeed as the sun is to rise and set. As the field is almost unlimited in this particular, unlimited capital may be successfully employed; but for the welfare of the masses, and the progress of the country, the most desirable settler, taking all the circumstances into account, is the one who is the most likely to emigrate from the older provinces—the agriculturist who is surrounded by a young family, for whose welfare he has a deep concern, and has not found the returns for labor and perseverance on a small farm in the east, equal to his expectations. We would not advise the farmer who is comfortably situated on a large and productive farm in the east, and without care to provide for, to break up his comfort and commence pioneering here, as there can be no laudable argument for so doing—only such a man can desire to succeed to himself, and he can readily realize it where he is. It is the agriculturist who has industry and energy, and without the prospects desired by the good citizen, that can especially find a field for his energy here, and legitimate fruits for his labor. Pioneering is now to a large extent at least, over in the other provinces, but the residents almost collectively know that farming lands in them have cost every cent of their present value, whatever they may be, to bring them into their present state of cultivation. If a value be put upon the purchase price of chopping, stumping, ditching, stoning, fencing, etc., the total with the cost of buildings and tree planting will equal the present value of the property the territory over. There is, therefore, but little foundation for all this talk about growth in value; it in fact represents nothing more than the money expended to bring about the present state of improvement. If the man who has spent a lifetime bringing a bush farm into a state of culture estimates a salary for the years of labor he has exerted on his holding, he will find that he has but little more, if any, than reasonable wages for the years of drudgery he has put in. All this is widely different in Manitoba—the open prairie or a farm ready for breaking the green sward lies before him, the first time it is visited by the footstep of the white man. If the settler then has the means to make a first payment, equal or very nearly so in amount to the first payment made by a pioneer in an eastern province, to erect a dwelling, purchase a team and a small farming outfit, and keep his family one year, he is in a better position to succeed than is the farmer on an improved farm in the east, in that he will have a greater yield from the results of his labor. He is in almost any corner of the province with a reasonable amount of a railway, and therefore, a market for the products of his farm—school houses, churches, postoffices, stores, and all the conveniences of civilization in the other provinces to the east.

The Red River Valleyites are getting wiser the longer they live. Our readers will remember that while the work of construction was in progress, the Minister of Justice applied for an injunction to restrain the contractors and the local government from crossing certain Dominion lands. At the time the Free Press published about that endeavor to prove the lands did not belong to the Dominion Government, but that they were rightfully the property of settlers on them, who could compel the Dominion Government to grant them patents when they applied for them. The case was brought before Judge Kilham, and after a lengthy hearing he reserved his judgment. On Saturday he gave his judgment, and it sustains the Federal contention, and knocks the case of the province into smithereens. He decides the lands in question are the property of the Federal Government, and not that of the settlers; that the Red River Valley Act is not worth the paper it is printed on; and that the Public Works Act is of no service in the case. This, we believe, disposes of the last expedient of the Local Government to build the road, and mules the country in half a million of debt for a few scattered mounds of clay from West Lynne to Winnipeg. It is well for Justice Kilham, in this case that he has been a life-long Liberal, and a co-operator with the Opponents in this province when in political life, as it will save him from the merciless lash of the God parties of Canada in general, and of those of this province in particular. When the late Chief Justice considered Mr. Norquay's motion "that there be change, the Gm press declared it was the result of his Tory prejudices, and but for these he would not have held the premier politics. If Judge Kilham had ever been a Conservative, he would have been called the Globe used to call any Judge who acquitted Conservative members of grave charges, a "base hound." However, it is safe to say, Judge Kilham's past record will save him, and it only the more fully shows, what we have all along contended, the absurdity of the Government's commencing such an undertaking to please the Gm's, before they saw how they were going to get through with it.

## WHAT THE M &amp; N. W. ARE DOING.

The efforts the Manitoba & Northwest Railway Co. have put forward in the past, and are still employing to settle up the country through which their line passes, are worthy of all commendation; and if others who should be equally interested were only as zealous for the welfare of the country, there would be but little heard in the shape of complaints. The road was commenced in 1881, but made but little headway the first two years. In short, a commencement may practically be considered as made two years later, when the road came into the hands of the present company, and today they have 100 miles of main line, and about 20 miles of a branch to Rapid City in first class operation. The road commences at Portage la Prairie, a town of early 3,000 inhabitants, and 50 miles west of Winnipeg, forming a junction with the C.P.R. there, and passing through the thriving towns of Gladstone, 40 miles distant, Neerawa, 15 miles further west, Minitoska, 10 miles from that, and hence through Solgahj and Little to Langenburg, in the heart of a flourishing German settlement, with a final destination at Prince Albert and other far west places. These towns vary in size from 100 to 1,000 inhabitants, but have had all their growth since the railway was located.

The country through which the line passes is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, in that it has its level prairies for cropping, its lower lands for hay and pasturage, and its numerous belts of timber for fuel and building purposes, and the whole crossed and recrossed with meandering streams, supplying plenty of water for all farming purposes.

The company, too, like all other railway corporations in the Northwest have had a very liberal land grant from the Federal Government, and they are disposing of it on the most liberal terms to settlers. They are besides, with the C.P.R. rates and liberal encouragement to beginners, finding their territory rapidly filling up with a thrifty, prosperous and contented people. It appears to be only a pleasure to the officials of the railway to cater to the requirements of settlers in their territory, and they are reaping their legitimate reward with the rapid settlement and development of the entire Northwest country.

Jimmy Steep, after calling the editor of the Monetary Times "an egotist," (good for a modest retiring man like "Jimmy") gives vent to the following in the Commercial:

Now people who have any interest in the finances of the province are asking, and with good reason, are the citizens wise or justified in entrusting a single dollar of their money in the hands of another Holt, Norquay, LaRiviere combination, which may handle it as recklessly and may be deluged with the \$256,000 which the province has now lost on the Hudson's Bay Railway construction. It is this same combination which now calls for \$300,000 from the citizens of Winnipeg, and if the citizens are simple enough to let them have it, then it is time the fool killer was making us a call.

Here is food for reflection for those western people, and more especially those western representatives, who all along believed the agitators in Winnipeg for the R.R.V. were in earnest. This same "Jimmy Steep" is the secretary of the Winnipeg board of trade, that institution that has all along been publishing "facts and statistics" of the serious results of the C.P.R.'s monopoly, and it is therefore, the more desirable that what he says should be carefully noted. While the government was trying to regulate the million of lands that included the whole of western Manitoba in responsibility, which territory and all, there was no warning from Jimmy or the Board of Trade, it was then "strengthen the hands of Norquay & Co., and down with monopoly," no matter what the consequences were. Lacking for the country the coat to float the lands failed, and the Winnipeg people were asked to raise \$300,000 among themselves to prosecute the R.R.V., and this changes the tune of Jimmy and the clique. We are now told "it is now time the fool killer was making a call," if the Winnipeg people attempt to put up that \$300,000. It is the same Norquay and the same Norquay Government that were in power, when the united effort of Winnipeg, Jimmy and his corporation included, was put forward to inveigle the whole of Manitoba into the million of responsibility for the R.R.V., and there was then no complaints of the recklessness of the Norquay-LaRiviere combination, but now when it comes to a question of Winnipeg's shouldering a responsibility on its own account there is a very different story. We ask every sensible man in the west, whether Gm or Tory, to give this turn in the representation ample and careful thought, and consider the next time more carefully the attempt of Winnipeg to saddle the whole west with a burden to its own selfish gratification.

Although such an announcement cannot as yet be formally made, there is little doubt that the Red River Valley business is thrown overboard for this season. The unity that once existed has been lost, and while neither political party in the province dare oppose the construction of the road, it is quite evident that the enterprise is for the future to be tossed about on the sea of party politics.

This is the confession Smell fungus of the congregation of the Presbyterian church, held on Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, it was decided to take steps toward the erection of a church at an early date. Two committees were appointed, one to prepare plans and specifications, and to obtain all necessary information as to cost of building, and the other to canvas the congregation for funds, said committees to report at the annual meeting of the congregation in January next.

In spite of the "cranks," Cliffe, Daly and Co., up to a few days ago Smellfungus was "going to have the road anyway," to move this year's crop, and now all the consolation it has to offer for its deception and treachery is that the road is thrown over another year. Had the simpleton that manoeuvres that print half the weight in direction that he has in check, he would have advised the fire eaters when the agitation was first begun, that in the face of Federal opposition, it was better to enquire what would be the outgrowth of injunctions, what were the prospects for raising the money, what were the powers of the Legislature to cross the boundary, the Assiniboine, and to form business connections with the C.P.R. before the country was sunk head and ears in debt. But this would not suit the "missionary" purpose. To get pay for his print in Winnipeg, he had to fan the flames, even if his own house had to fall in the conflagration. Every man who had anything to do with the agitation is to-day criminally responsible to the country, and none more so than the newspaper scribbler who in ignorance directed public sentiment until the climax has been reached.

The Brandon Mail says the agitators of Manitoba "live by agitation." To whom does it refer? Is it Mr. Ashdown, president of the Winnipeg board of trade? Is it Mr. Brock, or Mr. Nugent, or Mr. Jamieson, or Mayor Jones, or is it any of the leading business men of the provincial capital to whom it refers as men who follow no "honorable calling." These are they—mostly life long Conservatives—who are now in the forefront fighting the battle of provincial rights. The only men we know in Manitoba who "live by agitation" are the sycophantic humbugs who are willing to sell their province and hand it over to a soulless monopoly for advertising patronage and pelf. We defy the Mail to name one man in Manitoba today who is making a dollar by contending against the wrongs done to Manitoba by the Dominion Government.

So discourteous the Rapid City Vicindicator. Well, we know of men who made money out of the Farmers' Union agitation, and who won world wide glory besides. We also think we can show what our contemporary considers the impossible. Will the Vicindicator man say that the expenditure of the \$405,000 so far made on the R.R.V. was of no use to Messrs. Ashdown, Brock and the other unselfish angels it names in its effusion? Will it say "the boom" the Winnipeg papers used to say the construction of the road was giving real estate in Winnipeg was of no benefit to the "disinterested" limbs of the law it has named? Will, in fine, our contemporary contend that a "competing" railway—that which at least the patriots said they were after, ending at Winnipeg as the arrangements completed, compelled it, and giving discriminating freight rates to the hub, to the detriment of the whole of the west—would be of no benefit to the gentlemen named, who split their life's blood in the cause of the country? Yes; those who know the gentlemen named by the Vicindicator, are fully informed by experience, they are philanthropists in the highest sense of the term, and have ever been ready to give up this world's goods, yes, even the last coat they possessed, to their suffering fellow subjects. We, too, have a sort of faint surmise if this agitation could only "beat" the present Federal Government, even the Vicindicator man would not be above sending up his little penny to their successors for his quota of the plunder. How is it, anyway?

The Free Press accuses the Norquay Government for having entered into a contract with Mr. Holt to finish the R.R.V. by June next, and for not having deferred the matter till spring next, as the work cannot be completed this fall. This is just where we want to get cutting hypocrites of the Free Press. Stump for the road has cost Manitoba the \$185,000 paid the contractors, Ryan and Honey, and the unpaid bill of the latter of \$220,000, or \$405,000 supplemented by the costs of the injunction suits, and the expenses of the junking trips of the Ministers in search of fresh air, as it appears it was not cash they were after, which will swell the total to half a million. If, then, it is wrong to enter into a contract now for the balance of the work, was it not infinitely more so to have commenced the work at all last summer, when it cannot be completed before next summer? Was it not a criminal act on the part of the whole Opposition to have urged the government into this half million of debt for a work that can not be of any use this fall, and that could be commenced next spring and finished as soon as it now can be, if the courts decide the country has the authority and the power to build it? Not the responsibility is there, but the guilt prints need not try to slink out of it by any well devised surmise. The whole House is responsible for the administration as well as the outside clergymen who urged them on to destruction.

There was a collection taken up at the conclusion of the Church of England service, Oak Lake, on Sunday evening in aid of the organ fund, when \$21.75 was realized.

New church for Virden.—At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church, held on Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, it was decided to take steps toward the erection of a church at an early date. Two committees were appointed, one to prepare plans and specifications, and to obtain all necessary information as to cost of building, and the other to canvas the congregation for funds, said committees to report at the annual meeting of the congregation in January next.

## PROVINCIAL.

The various surveys throughout the Northwest territories and British Columbia are about concluded for this year. The season's work will be nearly as good as that accomplished last year, but as great an amount of the operations of five or six years ago. The leading feature of the work was the astronomical observations with the object of determining the exact geographical position of points along the C.P.R. In Manitoba one party surveyed the outlines of a township near Lake Dauphin, where the favorable nature of the soil has been brought to the notice of the Government. Another outfit completed the survey of a subdividing land near Winnipeg River, near Lake, Bartleford and Pender, which in British Columbia there were no parties.

Passenger trains began running regularly on the Duluth & Manitoba line, the Northern Pacific extension to the boundary. The train leaves East Grand Forks at 7:30 a.m., and arrives at Pembina at 12:45 p.m., returning to leave Pembina at 10:45 a.m., and arrive at East Grand Forks at 2:45 p.m. The distance from Grand Forks, Minn. to Pembina, Minn., east, crossing the Manitoba at Grafton, Minn., is 122 miles. Another line has been surveyed northwesterly, which it is supposed will eventually tap the boundary at a point further west. Northern Pacific people have been to see about the Red River Valley road, where the Province of Manitoba is trying to build it. The Duluth and Manitoba, but have apparently given up the idea of running the season.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

As there is no mail from Winnipeg on Wednesdays to Oak Lake, nor to Winnipeg on Thursdays, and there being a mail office on Sundays, the people there think the post office should be open on that day for half an hour, which would be a great convenience, particularly to those coming to church, many of them living a long distance from the village.

Leit Bros., of Oak Lake, have erected a large warehouse for storing grain in connection with their mill.

Mr. I. Cook, of Oak Lake, has put up a large scale opposite his hotel, for the accommodation of farmers, for which he charges 25 cents a load.

There was a meeting last week of the council of the municipality of Selkirk, held at Thompson's hotel, at which the time for payment of back taxes was extended to 10 December.

## An Effort to find out who can Write like Canadian Stories.

The publishers of the Canadian Free Press offer a prize of \$75 for the best Canadian story, \$50 for the second, and \$25 for the third best. All the stories submitted in to become the property of the Free Press Weekly, and should contain not less than 1,000 words, and no more than fifteen thousand words. The judges will be appointed from among literary men whose impartiality will be above suspicion.

Each competitor must be a yearly subscriber to the Free Press Weekly, and should send a note plume to his or her manuscript, and when sending in the material they have written should enclose their name and address on a sealed envelope, on the outside of which should be written the same name as that on the manuscript. The envelopes containing the names and addresses will not be opened until after the prizes have been awarded, and it will be imperative that the name and address of each successful competitor should be published. The competition will close on the 15th of January, 1888, and the result will be announced as soon thereafter as possible. Those desiring any further information may receive it by addressing The Canadian Free Press Weekly, No. 9, Adelaide street west, Toronto.

## CAN YOU WRITE POETRY?

A Chance to Win The Free Press Weekly Prize.

The publishers of the Canadian Free Press Weekly offer a prize of \$100 for the best poem, \$50 for the second, and \$25 for the third best. All the poems submitted in to become the property of the Free Press Weekly, and should contain not less than 100 words, and no more than 1,000 words. The competition will close on the 15th of January, 1888, and the result will be announced as soon thereafter as possible. Those desiring any further information may receive it by addressing The Canadian Free Press Weekly, No. 9, Adelaide street west, Toronto.

## A Romance of Rural Life.

"Widower Jones" the new serial story by Edmund L. Sheppard, editor and publisher of the Toronto News, and author of "The Widower Jones" and "The Widower Jones" is now being published in the Toronto Weekly News, and will begin on the 21st of November in the Canadian Free Press Weekly. The Free Press Weekly is a new class story paper which will contain a large circulation in Canada, and will be sold at all news dealers, post offices, and book stores. For sale at the Mail book store, 101 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

Joseph Hoopes says that the first of the town of Iron feet was a two ton of hay it works as much as four tons of hay fed alone to either horses, cattle or sheep. The feed enter is necessary to make less profitable a feed.

Vick says: "The practice of spraying apple orchards just after the frost has set in with Paris green or London purple is very injurious and more into favor, is it not?"

For sale at the Mail book store, 101 Adelaide street west, Toronto.









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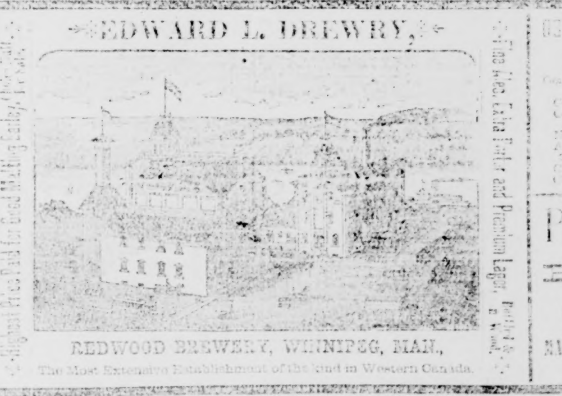
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